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WHOLE NUMBER 61.

POETRY.

FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS. Lines

TO HER WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND THEM. The last red glow of the twilight hour Had gone from the darkened skies, As I sat by the light of a chandelier, And marked thy witching eyes. The light-winged breeze had gone to sleep, And the birds had hushed their glee, And my pulse did leap with a light, free bound

As you gave those flowers to me. I've always loved, from my childhood's hour To look on the bright and gay, And tried to sweep with a cunning hand The beautiful in my way.

I've heir'd the gifts of a favored few, Which cheer me when I see; But the best of all that I ever had Are the flowers you gave to me !

I've often looked with a wooing eye On the work of a skilful hand. And felt 'twas good to award it praise In every clime and land;

But the flowers you twined as a boon for m Is the gift I praise to-day, And sooner would part with a sacred right Than throw one flower away.

I've touched my harp with a light, gay hear And have felt the thrill of joy, And tried to sip from the cup of bliss Till my spirits, aye, would cloy;

But the thirst I have for the light and gay Is a whim that's dear to me, And the flowers I took from your snowy han

Are the flowers I'll love for thee. I know that you love the gay of this life, As well as the grave I ween,

For the soul that bears such a comely face Must leap at a joyous scene.

The world is filled with a thousand charms, And the best of all are thine; But the flowers you wreathed as a gift for m

Are all that I ask as mine. Mt. Carmel, June 24, 1854.

POLITICAL,

Cuba-The Views of Mr. Thrasher. We have received a letter (says the Charleston Courier) from New Orleans from the pen of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, in the course of which he gives his views of the Cuba question. He states distinctly that he is engaged in an effort to raise

country is, that the "unity cabinet" of the President has certain fixed principles of action; that as no two of its members think alike on any question, they take weekly (don't let the printer make a mistake and print that word weakly) turns at a fixed policy. Now, there are eight members, including the President, and I presume he is allowed to have his turn, so that the "war" pelicy stands a chance of ruling only du-ring one week in each eight weeks, and sevon days are not quite enough to carry this coun-

and before the country. Now all know that Gen. Pezuela has authority to issue the decree emancipating the slave in Cuba on the declara-tion of our Government of war against Spain, and that he has openly said he would do it.— Mr. Clayton in the Senate has also said that Mr. Clayton in the Senate has also said that Calderon de la Barker, late Spanish Minister at Washington, and now minister of foreign affairs at Madrid, has personally given him the same assurance. Thus war with Spain would bring on the decree; the decree would bring on emancipation in Cuba; emancipation in Cuba would bring on discussion in Congress. Cuba would bring on discussion in Congress; discussion in Congress would bring ——, (the reader may fill the blank with any word he

ses) on the administration. .
"While now their souls with ardor thrill, The new recruits march out to drill: The cockade monstrous fine appears,
But then the sword awakes their fears.

Moreover, Guba is rapidly preparing to set-tle her own domestic affairs; and as she is young and lively, tied down with no consider-ations for a "friendly power," and fully deter-mined to continue her efforts, the probabilities

eignty" course.

And lastly, I do not think we shall have was And lastly, I do not think we shall have war with Spain, because the Administration is playing a four stringed fiddle. Soule and sell in Madrid; Cueto and negotiation in Washington; and proclamation and war in the country at large, are three of the strings. Regarding the fourth string, "a decent respect" for the opinions of mankind towards the Administration, (in view of the prospective alliances between us) requires that I should maintain a respectful silence.

J. S. Thrasen."

CONSTRUCT A Russian Defeats.

Russian Defeats.

It is now universally acknowledged that the Russians have receally suffered a series of defeats, and some of them attributed solely to the blunders of their commanding officers. A few days since you learned that the Russians had been totally defeated at a place called Brankoveni, on the right bank of the Alues, half way between Karakal and Slatina, and we now have some details of what occurred there.

The rising of the river so much impeded the state of Gent Isprandi's corps from Little Wallachia, that the rear guard of six battellons for squadrons, and twolve guns, was obliged to make the profession of a city to be built on the river special up from Rarakal by way of Rotaka to make the commandation of the commandation

was very great.

On reaching Slatina they lost no time in destroying the Aluca bridge behind them. It is supposed that hardly a Russian would have escaped if the Turks had not been much wearied by their bridge. by their long march during the preceding night. By the foregoing you will see that the battle of Karakal and Bankoveni, of which the Austrian Narakai and Bankoveni, of which the Austrian papers have recently spoken, were in reality one and the same affair. We now come to the battle fought on the 27th of May, between Turnu and Simnitza, in which only three Russian squadrons were said to be engaged. On the 25th the Russians, after having destroyed their field-works, quitted Turnu and marched down stream.

As Sali Pasha, the commander of Nicobons, made no preparations for taking possession of Turin, the Russians thought themselves perfectly secure, and marched at their case along the left bank of the Danube towards Simnitza. Sali Pasha had, however, not been idle. He had sent a corps of 1,000 men along the road from Nicopolis to Sistow, and ordered up 2,000 men from that place to meet them; he then despatched a detachment of 1,000 men drawn

patched a detachment of 1,000 men drawn from Islass, to a place called Woganiza.

When the Russians were about midway between Turnu and Simnitza the two first mentioned Turkish detachments crossed the river and attacked the enemy in front. Shortly after the engagement had begun, 1,000 men who had crossed the river from Woganza came up, and took the Russians in flank and rear. A most sanguinary and obstinate conflict ensued, and although between two fires the Russians long displayed great courage. The Jager battalions called Alexopolaki and Krementschuk, were cut to pieces, and the rest of the detachment only sscaped similar fate by a disorderly fight.

MISCELLANY.

A New Phase of Roguery.

A curious circumstance occurred the other A curious circumstance occurred the other day, which places the dexterity of the members of the swell mob in rather a striking light. A female, of very lady-like and pleasing manners, called at the establishment of one of our first hairdressers in town, and after a little conversation, requested to know if they shaved gen-tlemen's heads. An answer being given in the affirmative, she proceeded to state that she had affirmative, she proceeded to state that she had a brother, a young man of rather facile mind, and that their medical man had thought it advisable that his head should be shaved; that he was troubled with strange hallucinations, such as that he was a member of and belonged to a large drapery establishment in town, giving the name, and so on. After a little more conversation in the same strain she said the same strain and so on. tion in the same strain, she said she would bring her brother next day, and that the hairdresser We have received a letter (says the Charles of Occiner) from New Orleans from the pen of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, in the course of which he gives his views of the Cuba question. He states distinctly that he is engaged in an effort to raise money for the purposes of the Cuba revolution, and he says he knows of no laws prohibiting such a course. He ridicules the Proclamation of the President, and intimates that there is no such thing as a military expedition on foot.—He expresses the opinion that there will be no war with Spain and he concludes with this language:

"The unanimous opinion throughout the country is, that the "unity cabinet" of the President has certain fixed principles of action; that as no two of its members think alike cu any question, they take weekly (don't let the printer make a mistake and print that word weakly) as much money as would make the amount of the bill. The unsuspecting youth went in, and was met by the perfumer in the most bland manner, who requested him to walk up stairs, which he did, not doubting but that he was to ring one week in each eight weeks, and seven days are not quite enough to carry this country into a war.

Besides, I am told that the cabinet is afraid of the discussion of its measures in Congress and before the country. Now all know that he was speedily denuded of his tresss. The laly, who had in the meantime been looking on with coolness, now said, she was afraid her presence would only cause greater excitement to her unfortunate brother, she would leave and return in a short time. She decamped accordingly, goods and all, and has not since been heard of.—Glasgow Citizen.

Nebraska.

The Council Bluffs Bugle gives the following escription of the newly organized Territory:

The bounds of this proposed Territory is spa-cious enough and contains much very excel-lent land—the Missouri bounds it on the East, and the Rocky Mountains on the West. There is quite a number of good useful streams that

traverse its borders.

It is now confidently expected that the Indians will be removed this fall to their new omes, giving room to the ever-pursuing pale

faces.
The climate, like our own, is mild and pleas deliberative nag will win their money. I am confirmed in the opinion from the conduct of Uncle Sam's riders on the "squatter's sovereignty" course.

And the opinion from the conduct of Uncle Sam's riders on the "squatter's sovereignty" course.

And the our own, is mild and pleas ant, and like all other prairie countries, there is a rather over proportion of wind, and even in the most sultry summer days, a cooling breeze fans the prairies. There is the prairies of the prairi breeze fans the prairies. There is little snow in winter, it being much of the time pleasant sunny weather through the winter. The vast herds of buffalo, elk and deer, that range this extensive territory, would feed the starving

millions of Europe on meat for years.

The vallies on all the streams are rich and fertile, but much of the high lands away from the water courses are sandy and not arable There are minerals of various kinds already dis covered, among which are coal, iron, chalk magnesia, &c. There is timber on nearly all the streams intermingled with the bluffs and hills and vallies, although as a general thing there is

The geese, swan, ducks and other feathered game are abundant through this whole Missouri river region. Amongst the fruits that abound in Nebraska, and in this region also, are grapes, plums cherries, strawberries, black currants, grossheries have ground thornspoles and

came up on the 28th, a furious attack was made on their left flank. Instead of turning boldly on their enemy the Russians fought as they retreated and the consequence was that their loss was very great.

On reaching Slatina they lost no time in destroying the Aluca bridge behind them. It is supposed that hardly a Russian would have escaped if the Turks had not been much wearied.

Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

From time immemorial, Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill omen. And though this prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many even in this matter-of-fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious, to begin an undertaking of momentous import. And how many brave mariners, whose hearts unquailing could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home, would blench to even bend their sails on Friday! But to show with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important dulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our new settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see, how lit-tle cause we Americans have to dread the fatal

day.
On Friday, August 31, 1492, Christopher Co lumbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery.
On Friday, October 12th, 11492, he first discovered land.

covered land.

On Friday, January 4th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known, which led to the settlement of this vast continent.

On Friday, March 15th, 1493, he arrived at Palais in safety.

On Friday, March 15th, 1493, he arrived at Palais in safety.
On Friday, November 22d, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola in his second voyage to America.
On Friday, June 13th, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of

On Friday, march 5th, 1496, Henry VII. of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in Eng-

destruction.

On Friday, October 16th, 1781, the surrender at Yorkiown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred.

On Friday, July 7th, 1796, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Heary Lee, that the United Colonies were and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples, we see that whatever it may be with other nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any

session of his soul, and he gave vent to his ravings in curses so profane as to shock the senses of his fellow prisoners, one of whom, in the same cell, at his own solicitation, was placed in a separate apartment. A woman appeared at the grating, and in her hands she had a rude tray, upon which was placed some slices of bread, fresh from the hearthstone and other little delicacies for her erring husband. She stood at the bar gazing intensely into the thick gloom where her manacled companion wildly raved. Her voice was low and soft and as she called his name its utterance was as plaintive

found their way into the wicked man's heart, tors passed in excited groups over the grounds and he knelt in sorrow and in silence before in competition, to see who should pluck the and he knelt in sorrow and in silence before his young and injured wife while his heart found relief in tears such only as man can weep. Though the irons still bound his wrists, he placed his hands with their heavy insignia of degradation, confidingly and affectionately upon the brow of his fair companion and exclaimed, "Katy, I will be a better man." There upon a rude seat she had spread the humble meal which she had prepared with her own hands. which she had prepared with her own hands and after he had finished rose to depart, bid and after he had finished rose to depart, bidding him be calm and resigned for her sake, with the assurance that she would bring a friend to go on his bond and that she would return and take him home. And she left him, a strong man with his head drooping upon his breast, a very coward humiliated before the weak and tender being, whose presence and affection had stilled the angry passions of his soul. True to: the instincts of her love and promise, she did return with one who went on his bond for his appearance next morning, and with his hand clasped in that of his loving wife, she led him away a penitent and we trust.

obtaining a decent living from the small sub-scription list of his paper. After acting as ed-itor for a little more than a year, he became attracted with the glowing description given of California by one Hastings, the author of a book on that country. Brannan succeeded in raising a company of emigrants, and, as their leader, chartered a brig and immediately sailed with them for the future Eldorado. Two prin-ters, in Brannan's employ, accompanied him with them for the future Eldorado. Two printers, in Brannan's employ, accompanied him, and are now rich and influential citizens of California. Such a rapid rise from extreme poverty to great affluence, as in Brannan's case, is seldom recorded in the world's history.

New York Pick.

A Clergyman's Opinion of the Newspaper

Press. The Rev. Mr. Bacon, in a sermon on Sunday evening, at the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, pronounced the newspaper as second only to the Bibic in a representative government as a moral force. With its twenty-five millions of papers, issued annually, it penetrates every house and reaches every reader. If the preacher, with his hundreds of hearers, has a commanding influence for good upon his congregation, moulding their morals and enlightening their understandings, how much greater must be the influence and responsibility of the press, which talks daily to its fifty or an hundred thousand readers? It is a good sign to see the preacher recognising the importance of the secular press, and taking liberal views of its usefulness, and the purpose which it subserves in promoting the great work of civilization and of human rights and happiness. The following remarks from the sermon are appropriate and just:

The newspaper, quite as much as our public schools, is in American the great creator of a nation of thinkers and debaters. The American editor aims not at the choice diction of an essayist, and pays litte attention to mere abstractions and vain theories. He writes as if he would The Rev. Mr. Bacon, in a sermon on Sunday vening, at the Church of the Messiah, Phila-

ist, and pays litte attention to mere abstractions and vain theories. He writes as if he would

On Friday, march 5th, 1496, Henry VII. of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England.

On Friday, September 7th, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest settlement in the United States by more than forty years.

On Friday, November 10th, 1620, the May Flower, with the pilgrims, made the Harbor of Princetown.—And on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious Constitution.

On Friday, December 22d, 1620, the Filgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.
On Friday, February 22d. George Washington, the Father of American Freedom, w. sborn.

On Friday, June 16th, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, October 7th, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, September 22d, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, October 16th, 1781, the surrender at Yorkiown, the crowning glory of the American area, oceanred.

On Friday, Juny 7th, 1796, the motion in Congress, which are taken theories. He writes as if he would give the greatest quantity of thought in the briefest space. He excels in paragraphs, which hare like the sharp shooting of riflemen; his heavy artillery he reserves for occasional editorials, but he seldom plies the cannon where a bullet will do the work. But as a characteristic of our people, he is ever ready to lay aside his conversed to make room for news. He knows men, and not deeds. His language possesses a clear and concise utterance. Every writer and public speaker might find a model of style in the productions of the American editor. The pulpit must first labor to effect an improvement in the character of the religious newspapers were far behind the secular press in breadth of views and comprehensiveness and liberality of action, and, he might venture to say, in religion the torials, but he seldom plies the

Peabody's Strawberries.

On Frishy, July 7th, 1796, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Hearty Lee, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples, we see that whatever it may be with other nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be. Norfolk Beacon.

A Scene from Real Life.—Woman's Love.

We saw last evening an apt illustration of the affection of woman. A poor inebriated wretch in the after noon had been taken to the calaboose. His conduct on the street, and after he was placed in the cell, was of such a violent character that it became necessary to landcuff him. The demon of rum had possession of his soul, and he gave vent to his ravings in curses so profane as to shock the senses of the large party assembled a few weeks since, at his louse, and on his strawberry grounds. We come not now to speak of the elegant hospitalities of this gentleman and his worthy wife, but of their complete success in the cultivation of this delicious fruit. When some two or three hundred guests had feasted in profusion, one might have been reminded from the quantities left of the mirraculous feeding of the multitude in the wilderness, when the fragments amounted to more than the originatory works, having gathered as we are invented to more than the originatory works, having gathered as we are invented to more than the originatory works, having gathered as we are invented to more than the originatory works. gloom where her manacled companions wildly raved. Her voice was low and soft and as she called his name its utterance was as plaintive as the melody of a fond and crushed spirit.

The tears streamed from her eyes, and there, in the dark prison house, the abode of the most wretched and depraved, the tones of her voice found their way into the wicked man's heart. largest berries. Here were representatives from the middle, Southern and Western States, and from California too, all to join in one universal sentiment, that in strawberry culture, Charles A. Penbody has been pre-eminently successful. Soil of the South.

A Queer shift to make Money.

A few weeks ago a young man stopped before our house and called us to the gate. He wanted to find the whereabouts of our Fa Collector. Upon our enquiring of him what he wanted with the Collector, he replied that "he was travelling through the South, princi-pally, on the hunt up of names, and that after newspapaper offices, Tax Collectors' books weak and tender being, whose presence and affection had stilled the angry passions of his soul. True to the instincts of her love and promise she did return with one who went on his bond for his appearance next morning, and with his hand clasped in that of his loving wife, she led him away a penitent and we trust, better man. There were those who laughed, as that pale, meek woman bore off her erriag husband, but she heeded them not, and her solf-sacrificing heart knew or cared for nothing in its holy and heaven born instincts, but to prethen in his saddle-bags some twenty thousand names, for which he expected to realize at least five. Fundred dollars. And the Püblishers make by it too. They are thus enabled to send out their newspapers and periodicals on trial trips to every nook and corner of the South, receiving in return some five or six subscriptions at least out of every fifty cents worth of names.—Edgefield Advertiser.

BITE OF MAD DOGS.—We find the following Bire of Man Dous.—We find the following in an exchange paper:

"An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using for fifty years, and with perfect ancess, a remedy for the bits of mad dogs, by the sgency of which he has rescued many fallow beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinear and tapid start, dwy it, and then analy a few days. The relief of the fearful death, which will entroy he principle the salive of mentralize it, and the race is meeted.

motion, a breath of air, the least fright, would have thrown it off its balance, and precipitated it upon the pavement below. A crowd gathered and stood, in speechless agony of suspense, expecting every moment to see the child dashed to pieces. Meanwhile the infant stood boldly creet and laughingly extended its hands as if inviting a romp with the spectators below.—At last, when the sight ind become agonizing, a female who had been sewing in the room where the window was, caught sight of the little creature, and with commendable coolness, instead of shrieking, and thus almost certainly bringing about the catastrophe, quietly stepped bringing about the catastrophe, quietly stepped to the window and enclosed the child in her arms. One long, deep breath from the crowd, showed the interest they had felt and the relief experienced.—Buffalo Democrat.

SETTLEMENT IN KANSAS.—On Saturday last the settlers held a convention four miles west o Fort Leavenworth. L. Burnes, Esq., presided J. H. R. Cunduff, Esq., was secretary. It was agreed that an association be formed

It was agreed that an association be formed to regulate and protect claims, upon the following principles: Settlers to register their claims in two weeks, (Mr. Grover was appointed Register;) they are to protect each other in all regular claims, but if not registered in two weeks the claim to be forfeited. Where the lands are open to settlement, there must be occupation. On the Delaware lands, simply to mark, stake, and register, without residence, will hold.

Now is the time for the Missourians to make claims. The country is swarming with emi-

claims. The country is swarming with emi-grants. Men on horseback, with cup and skil-let, and ham, flour and coffee, tied on behind, and with axe shouldered, are facing westward; while gentlemen and ladies are driving furiouswhile gentlemen and ladies are driving furiously to and fro in carriages, printers writing, lawyers speaking, doctors gallanting ladies, and selecting sites for residences, companies with flags waving, staking out the prairies, trees falling, tents stretching, cabins going up, everything alive, and everybody wide awake. Hurrah for Kansas! "Westward the star of empire takes its way."—Parkville Luminary.

CARRYING BUNDLES.—Many people have a contenpitble fear of being seen to carry a bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The packages mus be sent to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. This arises from a ow kind of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that arises from consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be effeeted by such accidents—worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the American son of Jerome Napoleon Bona-parte. While he was in College at Cambridge, he was carrying home a broom which he had just purchased, when he met a friend, who noicing it, with surprise exclaimed, "
"Why did you not have itsent home?"

"I am not ashamed to carry anything which belongs to me," was the very sensible reply o

young Bonaparte.

Very different pride was this from that of a young lady whom we knew, who always gave her mother all the bundles to carry when they went out together, because she thought it vulgar to be seen with one herself.

Come when the Birds sing.—Prof. Caldwell, of Dickson College, a short time before his death, said to his wife:—You will not I am sure, lie down upon your bed and weep, when I am gone. And when you visit the spot where I lie, do not choose a sad and mournful time; do not go in the shades of evening or in the dark of night.—These are no times to visit the grave of one who hopes and trusts in a risen Redecemer! Come, dear wife, in the bright sunshine, and when the birds are singing! What a beautiful illustration these words contain! Come in the morning of sunshine, when the notes of the harmless birds are heard; come not in the dark shades of evening, when the mournful notes of frogs and the troubled supported with the glorious resurrection of, the righteous, and the latter that of the wicked. Think of it. COME WHEN THE BIRDS SING .- Prof. Caldwell

Think of it.

Coloned Vories—On Wednesday last, the Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116:to 78 (31 not voting) passed a resolution to amend the State constitution so to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (108 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed an induments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

The new liquor law in Connecticut is, a man can't sell less than five gallons of cider, or wine made of his own currents or grapes. The unifusection sigers that every man who keep liquor intends to sell it. The county commissioners can suthorize the manufactures can't sell the any but town agents under a penalty \$1000 to \$6000. No person, but a town can sail any liquor at all, for any whatever. The new liquor law in Connecticut is, a man

Thompson's Life Preserver.

We described to our readers this valuable invention, and we can now state that it was fully tested at the Navy Yard on Friday, in the presence of a party of naval officers, members of Congress, and others, and received many expressions of approbation. The Union states that an experimenter, who had never before seen the machine, threw himself with it into eighteen feet water, and managed it many ways with perfect case. He got in and out of its exercal times in different ways, sometimes raising it with one hand out of the water, and putting it over his head and shoulders, and then drawing the arms through; sometimes putting in his feet first as it lay on the water, sitting, lying upon it, holding to it, &c. He also moved it rapidly through the water at will, and in any direction, using his hands and feet without embarrassment; and it was evident that a person with any content of the court that an experiment of the Court. An hour or two afterwards he was discovered in the rear of the court house with a ride leveled on Judge Reagin, in the act of shooting him through a window by which he was sitting holding the court, and the gun was thrown up just in time to save the Judge's life. The sheriff was ordered to summon all the bystandard and the Court Adjourned.—We learn from the and the Court Adjourned.—We learn from the Online (Court Adjourned.—We learn from the Dallas (Texas) Heradd that Judge Reagin, while he dolding court in the town of Springfield, had cocasion to impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the imprisonment of a Mr. Will-impose a fine of ten dollars upon, and to order the impri him to summon every body in town to assist. Still failing to arrest the offender, Judge R. adjourned the court, declaring that he would not hold court where the civil authority could not be respected and enforced.

Why don't you take a Paper?—Can it be that you are too stingy! Or are you too poor! Or are you too lazy to read it! Or do you read your neighbr's paper, and get the news without paying the printer for it! If so, is it honest in you to do so! Any man who don't subscribe for his country paper need not expect his children to know what is going on in the world around them, only as they get it second handed from those who patronize the paper. We have often been astonished at men with families, who spend hundreds of dollars for mere trifles to amuse their children, and who cannot afford to pay two or three dollars for the luxuries of a newspaper. We say we have been astonished at such men, and know some such men yet, and our astonishment still continues; but we hope ere long to have the pleastinues; but we hope ere long to have the pleasure of entering their names on our books, and of proving to them that "there's nothing like a newspaper."—Wakulla Times.

More Morality.—Father Kroeger, a Roman Catholic Priest in this city, was arrested yesterday for assault with attempt to commit a rape on a girl fourteen years old. She testified that she went to confession to him; he asked the time of a private room, and inquired if she had ever sinned with a man. She said "No," and he then undertook to make an indecent personal examination of her, which he did. He then whipped her severely.

She screamed. Her screams attracted the attention of the workmen on the Church and the neighbors, and she was let out. The door was locked all the time she was in. Her testimony as to the door being locked and the screaming and whipping was confirmed by other witnesses.

screaming and whipping was confirmed by other witnesses.

Father Ritter, another priest in the same Church, testified that the door was not locked but open. That he saw the girl and priest talking together; that the screams were made by another girl in another place.

The testimony shows not so much an intent to commit rape, as the claiming of a right to make an indecent personal examination of the girl.—New York Evening Post.

An Interesting Incident —A correspondent of the Greenfield Republic relates the following interesting instance of maternal affection in

animals:

"A few days since, Mr. Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered on a tree what he supposed to be a crow's nest. But on examination he found, instead of a brood of unfledged con-pullers, a litter of flying squirrels. Not a little pleased with his booty, he thought it a fine opportunity to secure an acceptable present for his children. Having descended from the tree, he stood at the foot, contemparing his prize, when the old one made her appearance. A mother's temerity, when her offspring are in danger, knows no limits. She jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, and seizing one of her young ones, endeavored to take it away. ment Mr. R. resisted her claim-yet only for a moment. Sympathy far a parent's agony made an appeal, and was successfulhis better feelings triumphed, and the dam gathering into her furry folds a litte one, sought a new home for her family. After a short time she returnd and then again, until also had taken them all awar?" she had taken them all away."

AWFUL BEREAVEMENT. The Philadelphia In-AWFUL BEREAVEMENT.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: We have already alluded to the case of a gentlemen now a resident of this city.

Mr. William H. Colliss, who lost his wife, seven children, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in the steamship City of Glasgow. His agony of mind under these distressing circumstances may well be imagined. For a time he was almost threatened with madness.—He is now-more composed.

A New Excrement.—It is stated in the Enropean papers that a new wonder had up at Stockholm, in Sweden, in the off a
singer, whose voice is more extraording than
that of Jenny Goldschmidt. She has taken
the people of her native city by storm, and set
them frantic from excitement. It is said
she so enrantines her hearers by her singue
that the mandans in the orchestra franching
forget the mandans and a stor. Her when forget themselves and stop. Her finns is

Mr. Madden, a brother-in-law of Johnson O'Sullivan, has sold his plantation and slawer in the island of Cuba, and come to the United States with his family for a permanent residence. Last summer the governor general refused Mr. Madden permission to some to the United States, though a member of his family was lying dangerously sick.

"Husband, why do you destroy all the sweet Williams in the garden and leave all the boun-cing Betseys!"
"Because the Betseys are all favorites of mine, but I won't have any sweet Williams about as

"Because the Betseys are all all substants about I won't have any awest Williams about

Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, one of odist Episcopal Bishops, of the Clis a practical Printer and when or man edited a newspan on Kerlinds of the Clist Spanson, N. Y., lately two boys and to